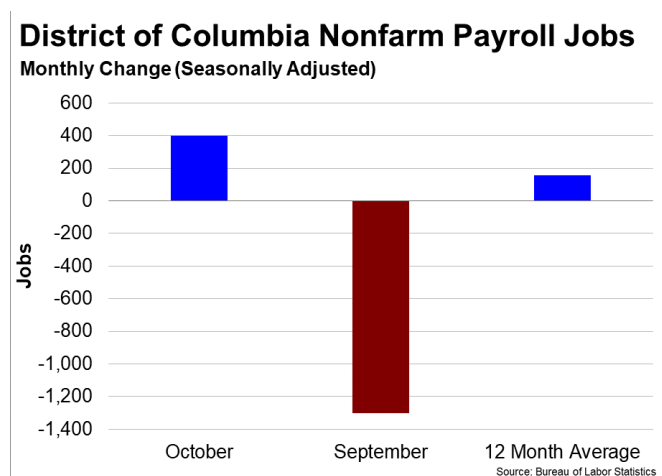
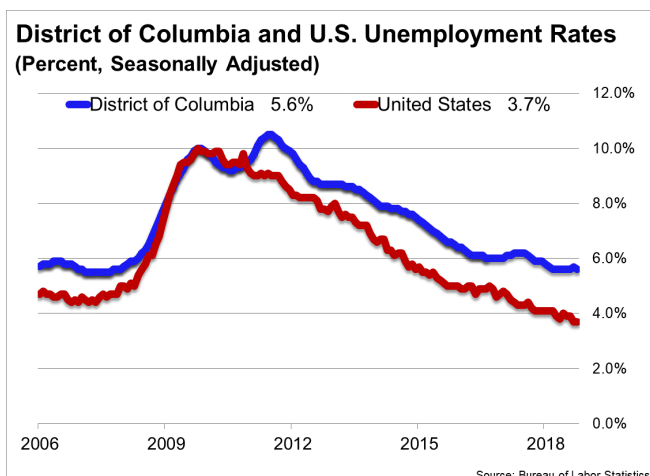




November 16, 2018

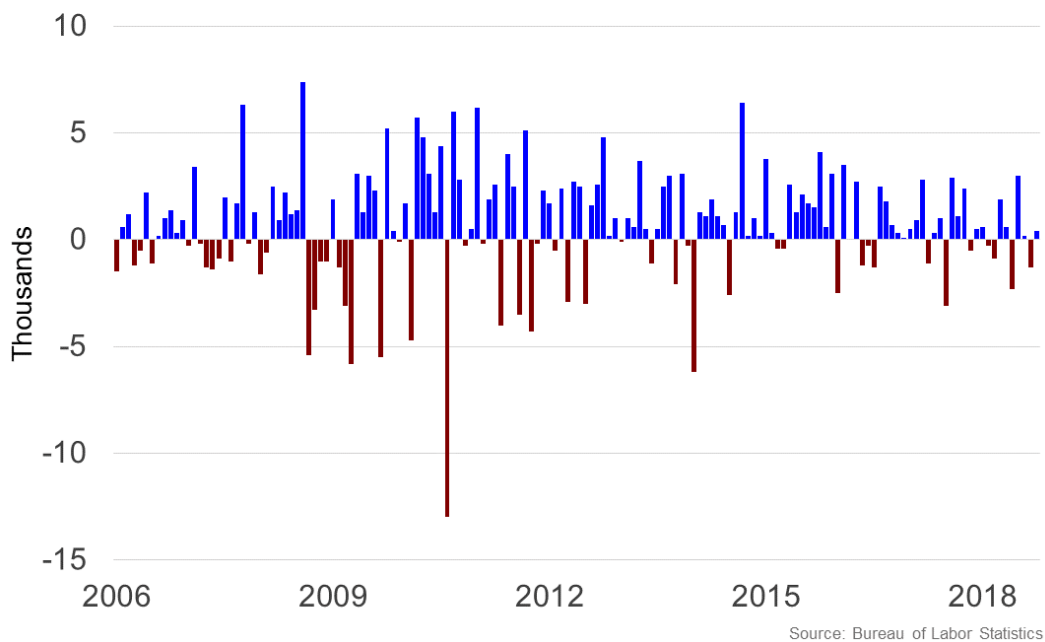
## Summary

- **District of Columbia added 400 jobs and the unemployment rate declined by 0.1 percentage point to 5.6 percent in October** according to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.
- **Over the past twelve months, District of Columbia added 1,900 jobs** and the unemployment rate fell by 0.3 percentage point from 5.9 percent.
- **In October, District of Columbia's private sector added 400 jobs** and over the past twelve months it created 4,100 jobs.
- The number of **unemployed Washingtonians fell by 155 in October**, and over the past year 4,777 Washingtonians found jobs.
- District of Columbia's **labor force participation rate decreased to 70.1 percent** from 70.4 percent in October. Since last year, the labor force participation rate fell 0.1 percentage point.
- The national unemployment rate **was unchanged at 3.7 percent in October**. State employment and unemployment data for November is scheduled for release on December 21, 2018. The national employment situation report for November will be released on Friday, December 7, 2018.



## District of Columbia Nonfarm Payroll

Monthly Change (Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)



### District of Columbia Payroll Employment

District of Columbia added 400 jobs, or 0.05 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during October. In the prior month, District of Columbia lost 1,300 jobs. Over the past twelve months, nonfarm payrolls in District of Columbia increased by 1,900, or 0.24 percent. District of Columbia nonfarm payroll employment has increased in 7 of the past 12 months.

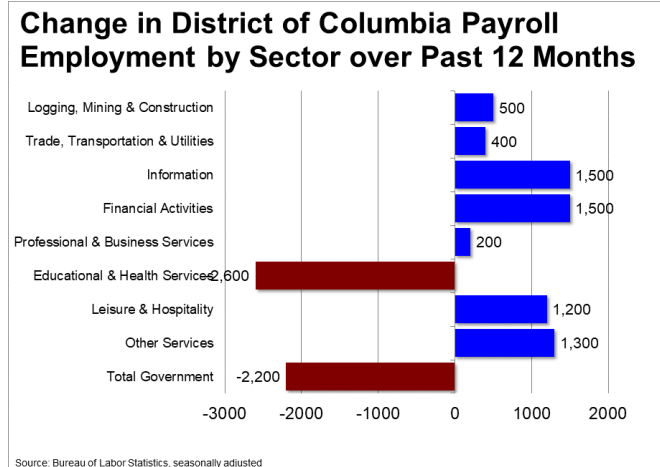
Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 250,000 jobs in October, or 0.17 percent. Over the 12-month period ending October 2018, nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,516,000 jobs, or 1.71 percent. District of Columbia ranks 15th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During October, District of Columbia's private-sector added 400 jobs, or 0.07 percent. The private-sector in District of Columbia lost 1,100 jobs in the prior month. Over the past twelve months, private-sector payrolls in District of Columbia increased by 4,100, or 0.74 percent. District of Columbia private-sector payroll employment has increased in 8 of the past 12 months.

Nationally, private-sector payroll jobs increased by 246,000 jobs in October, or 0.19 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,450,000 jobs in the private-sector, an increase of 1.96 percent. District of Columbia ranks 16th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private-sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during October were Other Services (+700) and Information (+500). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Professional & Business Services (-1,300), Leisure & Hospitality (unchanged), and Total Government (unchanged).

The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Information (+1,500) and Financial Activities (+1,500). The poorest performing sectors during the last twelve months were Educational & Health Services (-2,600) and Total Government (-2,200).



## District of Columbia Labor Force Statistics

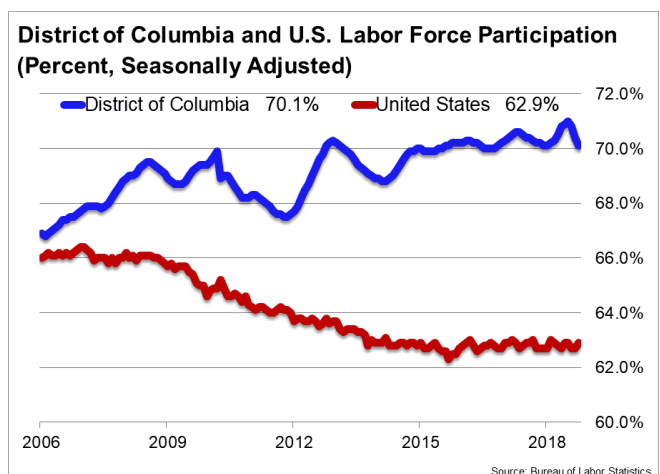
### *Labor Force Participation*

The labor force participation rate in District of Columbia declined to 70.1 percent in October from 70.4 percent the prior month. At 70.1 percent, District of Columbia has the highest labor force participation rate in the nation. The labor force participation rate in District of Columbia is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10-year high for the labor force participation rate in District of Columbia was 71.0 percent in July 2018. The series high for the labor force participation rate in District of Columbia occurred in June 1988 when the labor force participation rate hit 71.2 percent. The 10-year low for the labor force participation rate was 67.5 percent in November 2011. The series low for the labor force participation rate occurred in October 1981 when the labor force participation rate hit 62.0 percent. The national labor force participation rate rose by 0.2 percentage point to 62.9 percent in October, but remains near its 38-year low of 62.4 percent.

### *Employment-to-Population Ratio*

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the District of Columbia civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and



older counted as employed, declined to 66.2 percent in October from 66.5 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 9 have higher employment-to-population ratios than the District. The employment-to-population ratio in District of Columbia is 0.2 percentage point higher than a year earlier.

The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio in District of Columbia was 67.0 percent in July 2018. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in District of Columbia occurred in July 1988 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 67.7 percent. The 10-year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 60.7 percent in October 2011. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in March 1982 when the employment-to-population ratio was 56.3 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio rose by 0.2 percentage point to 60.6 percent in October. That rate was 0.4 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

